



2007 Montana Preservation Questionnaire Responses

What do you see as the most significant issue(s) in preserving Montana? What are your specific recommendations to address these issues?

Many major important buildings and developments in the small rural towns are disappearing. Too much emphasis has been on the larger towns and the savings of building, etc. Everybody has been forgetting about the now small disappearing towns that were once much larger and very important trading centers, banking and shopping. – Mike Tyler.

Bill & Mary Lou Maxon, 305 W Granite, Butte – BOTH DECEASED – please remove them from mailing list. Thank you.

I'm not sure what I can do to help you – the Archeological poster is up at the Chester Library (Liberty County Library). I include Archaeology & Preservation in my West Fiber News and at St Olaf we talked about the poster. – Iva Kolstad.

Control of subdivisions and urban sprawl! Our heritage is being dozed away, paved over, and lost forever. County planning boards must be taught the significance of historical preservation. – John L. Stoner.

Issue – inventory of cultural properties on public lands. Require public land use agencies to comply with the Law. Without an inventory cultural properties cannot be protected nor managed. This would require that sufficient archeologists and historians are present on staff to do the job. – Robert John Bump.

? – Jenny Younger.

Virginia City, hope for funding from the legislature. – Sandra Cahill?

1 – knowing what is available to preserve, 2 – getting the population excited about saving these items. Rec: publicity – newspapers (email them info), TV ads, radio news – maybe free?, programs in schools to educate children about preservation. – Sally Schumacher.

Laws that absolutely FORBID demolition of any structure pre 1930 (or pre 1940. Architecture needs to be studied prior to setting date. Laws that absolutely FORBID changing the outside design of any structure pre 1930 or 1940. Two cases in point, recently someone removed two front pillars and an arch and the original outside light in order to make the house look like a box. In other words, the house was literally boxed in with wood and stucco. Another case in point, recently another historic house was demolished. The new owner stated that it was too costly to do restoration. However, after demolishing the house, the new owner built TWO brand new houses on the same piece of property. The second house is soon to be built but the first house is finished and huge. – N Maruca.

Financial, educating owners as to the value and long term benefits of preserving Montana, get people excited about our treasures, green construction, workshops. – Robert Valach.

The most significant issue in preserving Montana's paleontological resources is the rapidly expanding commercial fossil market. As their economic value increases, illegal collection and sale of fossils from federal and state lands will likely become more common. The badlands of Montana are remote and rugged, and commercial collectors are sometimes able to illegally extract fossils without being noticed. Commercial sale of fossils, regardless of where they are collected, threatens the scientific integrity of paleontology more every

year, as specimens are often excavated hastily and permanently removed from the scientific realm. While fines for theft of public property deter some individuals from illegal collection, passage of the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (S. 320; H.R. 554) will strengthen paleontological resource protection by standardizing penalties for theft of fossils from federally owned lands, and establishing a comprehensive national policy for preserving and managing paleontological resources on federal lands. The PRPA has been reintroduced in the 110th Congress as parallel bills in the Senate and the House of Representatives (S. 320; H.R. 554). Development of a parallel state statute would assist with preservation of Montana's paleontological resources. Another issue for paleontological resources is rooted in the fact that few agencies consistently require a paleontological resources inventory prior to ground disturbing activities. The benefits of conducting such inventories are discussed further below. This issue could be resolved with revision of internal agency guidelines or perhaps with state legislation. – Rebecca Hanna.

I believe rapid increases in population, particularly in the western part of the state, pose a serious challenge to historic preservation. In the past decade I have observed an alarming increase in site vandalism and illicit collecting. The proliferation of ATVs and other off road vehicles has made formerly remote back country more accessible to more people. Such vehicles also contribute to some rather serious environmental damage. I think your office could develop and lead a two pronged public education effort to address this problem. An annual series of historic preservation programs for 8th or 9th grade school children in major cities and towns could be very effective, based on our results with similar efforts aimed at promoting good wilderness ethics in the Billings area. A companion series of public service spots (usually radio) aimed at raising the awareness and sensitivity of adults could be equally effective, based on good experience with a similar program in Utah (BLM sponsored, narrated by Harrison Ford). Such a program should be done in partnership with individual archeologists, agencies FS, BLM, NPS, USACOE, BPA, FWP, etc), Tribes, and professional organizations such as the Montana Archeological Society. Somebody needs to lead and facilitate such an effort.....you are the logical spark plug! -- Mike Beckes.

In my opinion the most significant issue in preserving Montana is education. If you first teach the children of Montana the importance of preservation...not only in preserving sites, but also cultures and heritage...hopefully the preservation "tradition" will be carried on. It needs to be started in the elementary grades and carried through into the higher educational system. A constant and through curriculum that could be developed and taught in the school system and available for alternative learning and teaching entities also...(home school, private schools, etc.). So, long story short, start teaching with the youth and hopefully carry it through. – Deb Mitchell.

I love historic buildings – like the mansions and older homes in Helena and Butte. I also like the historic buildings that have been converted to other uses, but still maintained much of their original character, like the Myrna Loy and the Livingston Museum in the old train station. I like the old back bars in restaurants and other places. I also like having the Scriver collection in Montana and I wish we had more of Charlie Russell's original work- especially in Helena. Having said all of that, I probably don't even know what I am missing in the way of important historic "stuff". For example, I wouldn't have known the extent of Scriver collection nor how much I enjoy it had it not been given to the Historic Society and displayed for the public. I don't know what specific recommendations I would have. Seems like some programs work to help preserve old homes – like the register of historic places. Helena used to have low interest loans for people who fixed up (plumbing, wiring, heating) older homes and I thought that was a good program. – Lois Steinbeck.

There are lots of issues, but here are two main ones: a lack of public awareness in the feasibility and value of preserving and reusing historic resources; and the public perception that historic preservation/designation can be a "taking," an infringement of private property rights. Strong public awareness/outreach campaigns are needed to address both of these issues. – Mark Hufstetler.

The most significant issues in the Federal Government is a lack of funding to properly preserve significant cultural resources. The Northern Region has been successful in setting aside funding under a program called the Heritage Stewardship Program. It has provided whatever funding we can secure in this budget climate to help with preservation. I do recommend that outside agency provide acknowledgement and support for this program to the Regional Forester. In the private sector, I have seen a significant decline in the number of

historic barns that are preserved in the state, a resource type that is near and dear to my heart. – Rebecca Timmons.

So much of our historic building/landscape stock was built as temporary or impermanent, without proper foundations, roofs, etc, and now falling into serious disrepair. I don't know how to start addressing the issue. In the push for heritage tourism dollars municipalities are eager to rid them selves of mid 20th century architecture, often using the argument that "it is ugly." Regrettably, changing aesthetics lead to the demise of numerous historically significant buildings in the past. The solution may be in education and outreach about the value of our 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s architecture. Updates to the historic inventory, which includes new consideration of mid-20th century neighborhoods may be needed. Also, a lot of our older residential neighborhoods are threatened by re-developers who see smaller, un-repaired older residences on in-town desirable lots as basically empty lots with a building that just needs to be demolished. This has been a huge issue in towns like Naperville, Illinois, where developers tear down an older building to build a "McMansion." The solution may be two fold: tax abatements as the carrot to draw appropriate rehab, and demo-by-neglect ordinances as the stick to prevent intentional damage to rehab-able historic structures. – Courtney Kramer.

Many ideas were suggested, some flowing from the recent work by the Governor's Council on Historic & Cultural Properties. The need to strengthen the MT Antiquities Act and standards for agencies to comply was raised. Montana's Antiquities Act is reactive, and often ineffective – only responding to immediate happenings much like the 106 model. It was noted that Kansas and Wyoming have recently updated their laws. A goal would be to have historic preservation become a stronger part of statewide culture, working more proactively. Suggestions were made to simplify and Antiquities Act and post it in every agency just like the safety laws. It was hard to offer a thorough response to SHPO's 5 question survey so MPA offered to draft a letter with their thoughts. – Montana Preservation Alliance meeting.

1 – Landscape preservation – viewsheds both rural and urban, addressed by county planning & zoning & historic preservation committee. 2 – Education, awareness, public relations – mere \$ needed. 3 – Long term planning – proactive – needed by funding agencies. 4 – Maintenance of structures & landscapes on reservations. – Patty Boyle and Sharon McGowan.

Retaining historic structures. Public meetings when places of value are threatened. – Arlyne Reichert.

Get preservation issue take care as soon as practicable (sic). – Georges De Giorgio.

General recognition of the value of historic preservation – making events more community-oriented. Communication that both people are needed – those who see the "present" and those connected with time – often they are at odds. – Calanthe Wilson-Pant.

Great Falls Planning Meeting - General Issues

- Renewed interest in historic preservation (because of the B & B fire)
- Need Craftsman historic district
- Education – misconceptions
- Not well-funded
- More proactive than reactive
- Protection of historic sites should be part of City-County policy
- Lack of funding
- Lack of interest from general public
- Means for prioritizing historic structures – needs of structures
- Educate officials as to preservation – preventative measures
- Preserve some of the untold stories – Baker Massacre, women of the west, Bootlegger trail, outlaws in the Missouri river breaks, etc.
- Need to market a mindset toward preservation
- See lack of a comprehensive educational outreach
- Sometimes have conflicting values

- Safety vs preservation
- Conflict between economic development and preservation
- People want quality
- \$ needed for projects
- If we don't preserve, what do we do about landfills?
- We lose quality buildings, materials, history and sites
- Find the people to do projects and maintain their projects
- Generating interest in history
- Sun River Valley
 1. Adams Barn
 2. Fort Shaw
 3. Sun River School house
 4. Grain elevators – horse & buggy resources
- Tenth St. Bridge
- More \$ - limited funding
- Education
- People don't understand what historic preservation is about
- SHPO - help schools to add historic preservation to curriculum
- Attrition of fragile resources
- Need a working definition of viewsheds

State Issues

- Landscapes, esp. rural
- Drive-inns
- Small towns
- Historic preservation awareness
- More program funding than project funding
- More education
- Work with local communities
- Making a direct connection with State-local public preservation education
- Maintain integrity of the National Historic Preservation Act
- Open space – views
- Preserving quality of life – clean air
- What makes us Montana
- Define it and make regulations accordingly
- County plans
- Make Montana as close to God made it and allow for utilization as well
- Quality of life – for future generations – build appreciation of the past

Local Issues

- Full-time Preservation Officer
- More funding
- More proactive plan
- Build the image – what they accomplish
- Get the general public interested in local history
- School tours and talks
- Funding
- Honor teachers who support local history
- Source of information – for individual
- Exerting effort to complete County Plan
- Finish the bridge!
- Educate/communicate – historic significance
- SHPO more interactive with other state agencies – to get funding for inventories

- Get \$ for architectural & historical surveys
- Work with the Office of Public Instruction on preservation curriculum

Can Coal Trust \$ be used for SHPO? -- Great Falls-Cascade County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission Planning meeting.

Funding basic things – windows, lintels, cleaning & weatherization. Saving some of the original buildings. – John R. Coleman.

We have a unique (hidden) culture in central Montana. They are called the Metis – the first people into Lewistown, came in 1879. There were 300 of them on Red River carts. We could get descendents to come as tourists if they had something to look at or do. – Mary Jean Golden.

The 2 most important properties in my view are the 2 oldest buildings in E. Montana – 1. Power Trading Post – rock building at confluence of Judith and Missouri Rivers. 2. Reed and Bowles Trading Post on Big Spring Creek near Lewistown. Power building constructed by James Wells in 1882. Reed and Bowles built in 1874. – James Dullenty.

Concerns for pioneer history in small towns. Moccasin Bank, Buffalo School, Moore Community Endowment, 1906 Jail and Firehall. Tourists love to see rural buildings. Fund existing structures. Upgrade general appearance on our main streets. Vitality = investment. Main street fund to replace windows, trim, roofs, parapets, glass, and repointing. Heritage tourism on Hwy 2 – national historic corridor – unique venues, not just buildings but connect with arts. “What the Hay” celebration. More stewardship for sites. Be “more present” in the community. Use and implement the preservation plans! Don’t just shelve them. Really use the plans in terms of function and funding priorities, i.e., historic mining overview – integrate. Cemeteries are ignored and rundown. – Lewistown Preservation Advisory Board meeting.

Funding resources and negative stigma associated with historic preservation. The historic preservation community needs to educate the general public on the benefits of preservation including potential financial benefits and resources available, as well as society’s obligation for preserving resources for future generations. Additionally, the preservation community needs to learn to cooperate and facilitate the construction and development of communities in a way that fosters preservation sensitive development – especially adaptive re-use of existing historic properties. – Wade Bitz.

Community and statewide awareness for the preservation of our many historical treasures. Also, the need to help communities save their buildings in their historic business districts. More focus on preservation using local media, more outreach into communities. – Unknown in Hill Co.

I see two issues that are of concern to me. The first is the lack of education and public awareness as to the importance of and purpose of preservation. The public is not aware that pre-historic resources, rural resources, historic buildings and structural resources are of interest to anyone. The lack of education appears to be community based and on a large scale. Community based public awareness and education geared toward community history could rectify some of this. Increased presence by the SHPO may help in this regard as it shows interest in the rural communities throughout the state. The second is the loss of rural Montana due to demolition by neglect. There is very little in terms of documentation, and very little initiative on any one person’s part to do anything about this. Encouragement of university studies or internships invested in the history of rural Montana would be of benefit to all as it would increase the public knowledge base, incite community based involvement, and educate students and public alike. – Sharon Loftus.

Financing those who wish to preserve Montana and ensuring the preservation is not to the detriment of the resource proposed to be preserved (the National Register Listed Missoula Art Museum building or Main Hall on UM campus are examples) -- Paul Filicetti.

Rural ranch and farm scapes - they should be surveyed, so that we know what we have. – Lesley Gilmore.

The most important issue is to preserve the built environment that is deemed "important" both by the preservation office and by Montanans in general. – Ty Greff.

Greater awareness of the uncommon quality of the state's historic resources, and funding on the state level for physical preservation on their behalf. Another challenge is the shortage of qualified craftspeople to conduct specialized treatments. – Jeff MacDonald.

Preserving its unique sense of place. I'm 60 and first came to Montana to visit in 1957. I never forgot my impressions of the state then, and these helped to persuade my family and me to move to Whitefish from Washington DC in 2001. – Robert W. Chambers Jr.

I am worried that the influx of franchise businesses and "big box" stores along with sprawl are changing how our towns and cities look. I guess it can work to have historic preservation in the middle of changed viewscape (think of the historic sites in the big cities in the east surrounded by sky scrapers). Viewscape is important in telling the story but I think it is going to a hard task to stop the commercial and private growth that is occurring in our state. How to address this? By: Working with land use planners. – Gretchen Olheiser.

I see the greatest issue in preserving Montana is the pace and nature of proposed development in Montana. As development starts to pick up at a pace anyone in the state is accustomed to, there are going to be more historic resources put at risk. The other important issue is the increasing commercialization of historic resources (including paleontological and prehistoric ones). Although I doubt there are any easy solutions. Some of these may be addressed through somewhat less ambiguous direction that results in greater cooperation rather than litigation. – Doug Melton.

To encourage wealthy individuals or large companies to buy land and donate it to the people in some form. Next minimize damage made by the lumber, mining and cattle industries. – Unsigned online survey response.

Probably the lack of information, in that most residents don't have a sense of what could be lost. Our past is so relatively recent, and our Montana culture makes it seem that the past is present, so we don't think about what things would be like without specific sites, buildings, or cultural activities. I think we need more press releases, more public/private media stories. Does the SHPO have a public relations person who devotes more than half of her/his time to this activity? -- Ruthann Knutson.

Site protection. Recommendations: Encourage private landowners to have surveys conducted before doing any work that would disturb site. Encourage landowners to not disturb known sites. Do not allow new subdivisions or other construction without the completion of surveys. Do not allow construction to proceed until sites which are located are investigated as seen fit. – Daniel S. Comer.

The mindset in places like Butte that Historical Preservation is a dirty word, that there is some other magic panacea to "save" such communities. Secondly, lack of investment in historic properties - ultimately a function of local economies and weather. – Richard Gibson.

Affordability. We need to let the congress members know how important it is to preserve Montana's historical buildings and sites. We need money to do that. We need more money to make available in 50-50 grants to encourage people to save and preserve what we have. Too many historical sites fall into ruins because of lack of funds. – Marlene Carbis.

What do you see as the highest goal(s) of the State Historic Preservation Office? What are your specific recommendations to achieve these goals?

To locate funds. Get people to realize our history, while short, is disappearing every time a small town dies and buildings are left to rot and be torn down. The larger towns have the people, historical committees and get some funds. The little towns under 500 get nothing. – Mike Tyler.

The preservation of historical sites being eyed for development (subdivisions), and individual buildings of historical significance (and boy are there lots of them) that are being torn down for their “barn wood, hand-hewn timbers, and bricks.” An attempt at education to prevent these follies might be a starting point. – John L. Stoner.

SHPO is the agency to see that the cultural resources are protected. Oftentimes SHPO and the agencies (USFS, BLM, etc.) are too close. SHPO should not be the friends of government but the enforcers of the law. SHPO looks the other way on various occasions. – Robert John Bump.

? – Jenny Younger.

Keep the museum fresh. Rotate collections. – Sandra Cahill?

See above. – Sally Schumacher.

Maybe the most significant issues in preserving Montana and highest goals is one in the same – to stop the destruction of history and art in Montana. (Archetic (sic) is art. Is it acceptable to permit the destruction of a Russell or Rembrandt? – N Maruca.

Continue identifying properties, National Register, preservation office & state museum facility, encourage CLGs to celebrate preservation month, awards. – Robert Valach.

In regard to paleontological resources, it seems the highest goals for the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) should be continued documentation of fossil localities within the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) database, and encouragement of state agencies to conduct paleontological inventories in proposed project areas. One problem is that no federal agencies and very few state agencies require the assignment of Smithsonian Trinomial System (STS) site numbers to paleontological localities. Presently, only the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) and SHPO require that STS site numbers be obtained for paleontological localities in Montana. Such a requirement and the existence of a standardized site form for recordation (i.e., Paleontological Information System form) provide the basis for the systematic recordation of paleontological localities. Furthermore, if paleontological inventories become more frequently required by agencies, paleontological localities will gradually be assigned STS site numbers and entered into the CRIS database on a project-by-project basis. – Rebecca Hanna.

I think you have a number of primary goals, including: 1) advocating and promoting sound cultural resource stewardship, 2) fulfilling your consultation role under NHPA, 3) assisting communities and individuals with historic preservation issues, and 4) improving the public's access to, understanding of, and appreciation for Montana prehistory, history, and architecture. I believe your office does pretty well on all three fronts currently. I think your advocacy role would be improved by more use of radio for public service spots. I think your NHPA role could be improved by an effort to work with agencies as partners not adversaries. I think your files, archives, and community service work is pretty darn good right now. I think improving the public's appreciation of Montana archeology and history would be improved by the public school program I suggested above. – Mike Beckes.

Again, I see educating the public as one of the highest goals for SHPO. The education value should not end with the youth of Montana, we also need to provide adult education to accomplish the goal I mentioned in question #1. Public outreach and programs such as you are doing now have been quite successful in

accomplishing this. It is just a matter of staff and time...sometimes they don't seem to even out. – Deb Mitchell.

That's a tough one for me because I don't even know enough to know what is out there to be preserved. I don't know what I am missing. I know what I like, but part of what I like is what I have been exposed to. So first, I think there ought to be ongoing education so that people like me can know more about historic preservation and its importance. I think it would be particularly important to bring local governments on board so that urban renewal doesn't trash what might be an historic treasure. I think resurrecting low interest loans – maybe variable loan rates depending on a person's income – to help modernize older properties so that they can be habitable, safe and up to code would be good. Developing tours/trails and other activities that people can do that might be based on historic events might be good. – Lois Steinbeck.

I think the most important goal of the SHPO is so serve as a strong public voice/advocate both for the principles of historic preservation, and for the value of preservation. I see relatively little of this taking place today – rather, much of the SHPO's activities are directed inward, and this is even true for many of the state's CLG offices. More attention needs to be given to outreach projects, public events, community surveys – activities that spark public interest and go beyond preaching to the proverbial choir. – Mark Hufstetler.

To participate in meaningful dialog on historic preservation issues that faces Federal Agencies today. This dialog would involve, at least, an annual meeting to discuss Federal Heritage Programs, our challenges and how we can continue to work together to enhance our management of cultural resources. – Rebecca Timmons.

To support local governments in preserving their communities; to make local governments and counties aware of preservation issues that effect them; public outreach and education; and advocacy on the state and national level. – Courtney Kramer.

Alerting the public to historic places of significance. Media presentations. – Arlyne Reichert.

Save historical sites before they get town down and are replaced by big business. – Georges De Giorgio.

1 – Identify historically significant buildings/places. 2 – Monitoring of city/county governments to assure that they include historic preservation proactively. 3 – Support local groups/orgs in complaints against their governments & act as a place to go if problems arise. – Calanthe Wilson-Pant.

Duane (Lewistown Historic Preservation Officer) sparks direction and coordination. – John R. Coleman.

I haven't a clue what your office does. I would assume you should have a giant writing specialist to help a very small community write for grants. – Mary Jean Golden.

Priorities – work on 10 storefronts to increase awareness. Buildings that aren't being worked on. Reed & Bowles needs work, fencing, parking lot, nobody is taking care of it. Probably oldest building in eastern Montana. TC Power Trading Post 1882, 2nd oldest in Montana. Create a park (20 acres) at confluence, include rock ranch house. So few state parks in eastern Montana. Interpretation – highway improvement is an opportunity. – Lewistown Preservation Advisory Board meeting.

Foster preservation through education and hands-on preservation, as well as facilitate access to available funding resources. As noted above, build relationships in mainstream development circles and educate the public. – Wade Bitz.

Help local communities with technical and education of preservation. To be a guide and resource for communities working on projects. – Unsigned form from Hill Co.

I don't know what the goal of the Montana SHPO is. Perhaps a public education service announcement would be of benefit to the public and professionals alike. – Sharon Loftus.

Preservation education and enforcement, as the agency empowered by legislative action achieved with the History Conference and similar outreach programs, CLG offices, speakers bureau, web based education, referral, and review. – Paul Filicetti.

To help inform and educate historic property owners - help them organize - or help local historic preservation officers organize workshops, presentations, historic resource surveys. SHPO should continue to get the public involved. – Lesley Gilmore.

To not only keep the downtowns of all cities and towns historically in-tact (all for smart growth within an existing framework), but to also work with the local government to help return life and vitality to these areas. It would be beneficial to do this by raising awareness of the importance of "downtowns" and by setting up or allocating funds to help cities and towns get started in their own revitalization program. – Ty Greff.

1. Maintaining high standards of quality with all monitored activities. 2. Cultivate an understanding of the lasting benefits of historic preservation and land conservation in the state's overall economic/ development planning. – Jeff MacDonald.

Cataloging our historic sites and making sure that local people know how to tell their stories in a way that makes everyone want to preserve these structures and places. It's the stories that keep historic sites alive. Otherwise, they just become old buildings whose significance no one knows or appreciates. – Robert W Chambers Jr.

To maintain a corridor of history throughout our state -- from the homesteads to the mine fields and ranches -- we must preserve evidence of all our treasured ways of life. By: Keeping in touch with local preservationists throughout the state. – Gretchen Olheiser.

Although it may not be the highest goal for the SHPO Office, I would like to see the playing field leveled between the often conflicting roles and responsibilities with state and federal agencies. I would also suggest that the SHPO may want to raise awareness of their office, all too often the only time we hear from the SHPO Office is when there is a problem not on a less confrontational basis. – Doug Melton.

Become more effective and less political. – Unsigned online survey response.

Preservation of significant historic properties across the state. I think this begins with public awareness, as addressed above. – Ruthann Knutson.

To preserve the historical and prehistoric resources of the state. Encourage avocational archaeologists and collectors to work in concert with professionals to identify and preserve sites. – Daniel S. Comer.

Be more aggressive in advising local organizations and governments about funding opportunities - not just SHPO (I know you don't have much) but regarding outside opportunities. If SHPO could help with minimal funding to pay for grant writers in economically disadvantaged communities, that would be great. – Richard Gibson.

The highest goals for the SHPO is to be ready and available with the answers to property owners seeking assistance in tax credits, in nominations for the register and in receiving recognition in their communities as well as in the state. We need to be out there and available-by press, by word of mouth and other options. – Marlene Carbis.

What area(s) of preservation do you see as needing the most financial resources? How would you propose we obtain additional funding?

The small rural towns. Many of these towns have beautiful old bank buildings, store buildings, school buildings, etc. – Mike Tyler.

The men in Galata, MT 59444 have been trying to save the Masonic Lodge Building. You may want to check it out. They tried to get it preserved by Sen. Conrad Burns. – Iva Kolstad.

Saving and preserving old historical buildings. Funding? . . . good question. Possibly promoting interest in the structure's immediate area would spark a local fund drive. Too often these buildings are torn down before the public knows what is happening! – John L. Stoner.

1 – SHPO needs additional funding to do its job. 2 – Tell the governor to provide additional. Reduce FWP budget until this is done. Private contributions, fund raisers. – Robert John Bump.

? – Jenny Younger.

Everywhere. Every source. – Sandra Cahill?

Archeology, old buildings, battlefields. – Sally Schumacher.

The areas that need the most funding and must be preserved might best be addressed to various Montana historians. Can funding be raised by marking a box on IRS tax form that states: Would you like to contribute \$2.00 to preserving Montana's historic sites? If yes, please check box. Thank you. – N Maruca.

Monies or incentives for owners who would like to restore but can't because of finances, preserving at ground level. – Robert Valach.

All areas of preservation are important, and funding is the thorn in every non-profit organizations side. The grants that you have and are getting are obviously the best sources. Possibly private funding...donations...partnering with other agencies are other suggestions. I wish that I had the answer, and if I did, I probably would be selfish and not share it. I am sure that I am not telling you anything that you don't already know. – Deb Mitchell.

In this day and age, I think the only likely way to increase funding for historic preservation efforts in the state is through foundation support. It's unfortunate that relatively little has been attempted or accomplished along these lines in Montana. This would be an ideal way to fund additional publications, outreach efforts, and bricks-and-mortar preservation projects. A well-promoted preservation easement program should be a part of this effort, as well. – Mark Hufstetler.

I think that a boost in funding for historic building preservation would greatly serve the resource and the public. Another area that would serve the public is in heritage interpretation and education. I believe working with the SHPO to identify partnerships would help to provide additional funding. – Rebecca Timmons.

Outreach and education; specific needs to sites to help them keep functioning, but not as a continual stipend. Increased funding is always great, but investing in a program, or the facilities to house a program that may not be related to preservation at all but located within a historic structure in need of work, is a more sustainable way of preserving buildings than continually throwing cash at them. – Courtney Kramer.

Local efforts in consortiums of small towns – county block Dept. grants – education on how to use them. CTEP grants. How to get new people & communities involved! – Patty Boyle and Sharon McGowan.

Historic rehabilitation. State Legislature. – Arlyne Reichert.

Our whole city (Great Falls, MT). – Georges De Giorgio.

Considering that many owners of contracting businesses seem to make decent profits, I think new developments should contribute to a historic preservation fund – unless the project has a historic preservation aspect. It would be an impetus to doing more historic preservation. – Calanthe Wilson-Pant.

Urban business buildings. – John R. Coleman.

Lewistown airport. Montana Committee for the Humanities and National Humanities. – Mary Jean Golden.

Urban business buildings. Montana Committee on the Humanities scholars to apprentice with craftsman/masters. Smaller grants to small communities to create a draw – a community attraction or event – create a need to raise funds. Could be a person such as a community artist or expert, e.i., a world-renowned paleontologist. – Lewistown Preservation Advisory Board meeting.

Locally, I see the most pressing need for preservation funding focused on the agricultural community; specifically the quickly disappearing rural grain elevators. One avenue for funding the preservation of rural elevators may be to make the agricultural mega-corps that own these structures responsible for their preservation. Another possibility may be to host a design competition for adaptive re-use of these structures with tax and monetary incentives. – Wade Bitz.

Saving and restoring of historical buildings in business districts and sites around the area in need of funding to save that piece of history Fort Assinniboine. – Unsigned form from Hill Co.

Education and building documentation and preservation financed by legislative action or sale of a book, publication based on information stored at SHPO on available resources; a “Lost Montana” book documenting listed (and not) properties / resources destroyed in the State. – Paul Filicetti.

Rural surveys and creation of heritage areas, with the use of state and federal grants. Maryland and Pennsylvania have been very successful at this. – Lesley Gilmore.

I would say it would be the identifying and registering of historic structures. You can get funding for anything if you can convince the masses its important. Start convincing. – Ty Greff.

Preservation of the historic built environment and the natural landscape. Funding is always the key, which requires the appropriate amount of investment based upon understanding of need - returning to the need for greater awareness. – Jeff MacDonald.

Educating the public as to what we really have here in Montana. Bannock, for example, is an outstanding site, but I can't find many Montanans who've actually been there. It would be a shame to let such a place fade away. I don't believe it's in danger of doing so, but there must be many other sites in the state that are threatened through sheer public ignorance. – Robert W Chambers Jr.

Continued technical and fiscal assistance to local communities and interest groups in order to protect the physical remainders of our past. By: Not too encouraged by the recent Session.... Is there a Montana Heritage Foundation? -- Gretchen Olheiser.

Is there an area of preservation that does not need more funding? I do think that we need to find consistent sources of funding, however at the same time I doubt many would favor tax increases to pay for it. – Doug Melton.

Our geography needs protection because it makes up Montana. Hire a development officer to raise funds then become more assertive. – Unsigned online survey response.

I don't know enough about your budget details to be able to answer this. Your funding comes primarily from a combination of federal (Historic Preservation Fund) and state money--more public awareness might help increase either or both of these. – Ruthann Knutson.

Preservation of historic buildings. Encourage high income Montana citizens to assist in financing. In return name projects after them or place plaques in front of these buildings telling about the generosity of the individuals. Apply for Federal funding. – Daniel S. Comer.

Adaptive reuse of existing, viable properties. Dealing with Habitat for Humanity may be contentious, but in places in the East they are revising their designs to accommodate compatible new buildings. Work more aggressively with orgs like that to restore old homes to code for low-income housing. More funding - apply leverage to corporations. – Richard Gibson.

I think we need the most financial resources in preserving the American farms in Montana, the barns and out buildings which are the last to be repaired and falling down. We need to make each community proud of our heritage in farming. – Marlene Carbis.

What properties (specifically or generally) do you see as Montana's highest preservation priorities? What would you propose to assist these properties?

The properties being subdivided! I can show you right here in Broadwater County where land alteration by subdividers have destroyed significant parts of the old Radersburg Railroad bed, part of the Old North Trail, numerous tipi rings, and sections of the old Helena to Gallatin City wagon road. The county planning boards are the ones allowing this to happen. – John L. Stoner.

1 – Paleontology – Missouri River Breaks, 2 – cultural resources on public lands, 3 – cultural resources on private lands, 4 – agency compliance with existing laws, 5 – preserve prehistoric properties, then historic, 6 – MT Fish Wildlife and parks need extensive compliance. – Robert John Bump.

Archeological sites, Virginia and Nevada Cities, Grants / private donations w/ state funding. – Jenny Younger.

All the old log houses & barns over the state that are rotting into the ground. – Sandra Cahill?

See above (Archeology, old buildings, battlefields). – Sally Schumacher.

1 – Again, ask historians and not just degree holding historians but historian buffs, hobbyists, and couch potatoes, which properties they see as high priorities. 2 – Maybe bring the elderly craftsman out of retirement and ask them to volunteer their knowledge, time and expertise. Students in vocational school could learn so much from the old masters. Also, do not some states require high school students to do a certain number of volunteer work in order to graduate? – N Maruca.

Courthouses, Virginia City, anti-big box stores, promote little guy retail stores, upstairs downtown (condo, apts). – Robert Valach.

For many of the reasons discussed above, I think that paleontological properties are Montana's highest preservation priority. Of the numerous paleontological properties within this state, vertebrate localities should be foremost. Rare or exceptionally preserved fossilized invertebrate and/or plant localities are also extremely important. Continued documentation of paleontological localities in the CRIS database is paramount. I would recommend that all state agencies in Montana require a paleontological resources inventory to occur whenever a cultural resources inventory is warranted. Furthermore, it would be important that these agencies also require assignment of Smithsonian site numbers to paleontological localities to ensure their entry into the CRIS database. Another alternative might be adoption of the Bureau of Land Management's Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system, which predicts the potential occurrence of paleontological resources based on the distribution of geologic units. The PFYC system is a five-tiered approach based on the relationship between paleontological resources and the geologic units in which they are contained. The classification is applied at the geologic formation, member, or unit level, with higher classes indicating a higher potential for encountering vertebrate fossils or uncommon invertebrate and plant fossils. In many situations, the PFYC system can be used as an intermediate step in project planning, by indicating whether or not additional assessment, mitigation, and other management approaches are necessary. The application of classes does not preclude additional analysis, but rather is used to help indicate what level of management concern is warranted. For example, Class 1 is assigned to geologic units that are not likely to contain recognizable fossils (e.g., igneous or metamorphic rocks). Potential projects have a very low probability of impacting fossils in areas underlain by Class 1 geologic units. Class 5 geologic units are highly fossiliferous and consistently produce vertebrate or uncommon invertebrate or plant fossils. Units assigned to Class 5 warrant moderate to very high management concern as there is a high probability of impacting fossils. – Rebecca Hanna.

I think prehistoric sites are the most threatened class of cultural properties in Montana today. They are fragile, some are very rare, and they are most susceptible to natural erosion, rampant development, and intentional destruction. Low population densities, remote back country locations, and perhaps lack of interest in antiquities, have all helped preserve prehistoric sites in the past. That is changing rapidly, particularly in the western part of the state. I believe your energy could be best spent on the public education work I recommended in question number one. I also think you should focus some attention on how large public land

managing agencies are handling the ATV and off road vehicle issue in Forest Plans or Travel Plans. – Mike Beckes.

I am afraid that I am not familiar enough with the properties in Montana to be able to name one specifically, but on a general basis, I think that it is important to preserve all cemeteries and burial grounds that are still accessible and possibly those that could be made accessible. I think that these are an important vehicle to use in the education of all cultures and heritages that blend the Montana population as we see it today. – Deb Mitchell.

I think art is a very high priority for me because it doesn't get cheaper or easier to acquire as time goes on and it reflects so much about history, but art might not be what is considered a property. I think the family mansion (can't recall the name right now) on the way to Harlowton is important. Others that are important – downtown buildings and historic homes in Montana towns, the original Governor's mansion, many of the county courthouses, and other local government buildings. Of course tax dollars readily come to mind, but it is difficult to get those. I can't think of much else that would expand on what I have already written about. – Lois Steinbeck.

Small-town and rural properties appear to be at particular risk in Montana, in part because CLG attention does not extend to most of those properties, and in part because there is less awareness of the value of historic preservation in those areas. Again, public outreach beyond the current limited parameters is key to addressing this. Some state and federal agencies show a very strong disregard to the spirit of historic preservation, and oversight of these agencies needs to be publicized and strengthened. By far the worst offender is the Montana Department of Transportation. When agencies such as that aren't good historic preservation stewards, they become a very poor example for the rest of the state. – Mark Hufstetler.

I think that our highest preservation priorities are for the prehistoric sites in the state. These resources are the most delicate and also the most vulnerable. A public education message is critical to the preservation of these sites. – Rebecca Timmons.

The Montana Heritage Commission at Alder Gulch. The Story Mansion. The Moss Mansion. Landscapes and open space. Butte's Uptown district. Eastern Montana and communities in the High Line are losing population. Economic development within these communities must focus on adaptive re-use rather than new construction. – Courtney Kramer.

Virginia & Nevada Cities – keeping them a priority. Preservation of historic hotels, chalets, etc. in Yellowstone & Glacier Park. SHPO can act as advocates. – Patty Boyle and Sharon McGowan.

Historic bridges. Opportunities to apply for competitive grants for restoration. – Arlyne Reichert.

Bridges, barns, some buildings. – Georges De Giorgio.

1 – Adams Barn – equine art museum. 2 – Boulder School - ? does NHGRI & NIH need a western base? Why not Montana? 3 – More than must CMR. – Calanthe Wilson-Pant.

The Lewistown airport. – Mary Jean Golden.

See no. 1. (The 2 most important properties in my view are the 2 oldest buildings in E. Montana – 1. Power Trading Post – rock building at confluence of Judith and Missouri Rivers. 2. Reed and Bowles Trading Post on Big Spring Creek near Lewistown. Power building constructed by James Wells in 1882. Reed and Bowles built in 1874.) Need to create a small 20-acre state park at Power site – to include rock building built in 1882 and PN Ranch house & 2 earlier PN buildings. PN site could be a big tourist site. Plans being made to pave highway that goes past through Winifred – Big Sandy. Will increase traffic there. – James Dullenty.

Reed & Bowles. Small towns. Denton Bank is best in Montana. Verneil Community Center. Vananda Bank. Cemeteries including Denton. Airport – fill buildings with different branches: gliders museum, photos, history of

soldiers. Railroad – remaining tracks, concern for vandalism in remote areas. Railroad museum - feature wives of railroad workers, depot as transportation museum. Collaborate with Circle and McCone County, Buffalo and Jawbone System. Empty storefronts. Important industries such as 1st oil refinery site in Lewistown – 2 brick buildings. – Lewistown Preservation Advisory Board meeting.

Same as above. (Locally, I see the most pressing need for preservation funding focused on the agricultural community; specifically the quickly disappearing rural grain elevators. One avenue for funding the preservation of rural elevators may be to make the agricultural mega-corps that own these structures responsible for their preservation. Another possibility may be to host a design competition for adaptive re-use of these structures with tax and monetary incentives.) – Wade Bitz.

Speaking locally as that is my focus in interest Fort Assiniboine and the downtown business area of Havre. To provide technical assistance and to help seek out finding sources that could be a source of money for preservation. – Unsigned form from Hill Co.

Ft Assiniboine. Legislators and legislative support. Statewide awareness of significance. Partnership between MSU Ag, local preservation groups, SHPO to build support, LOTS of media attention. – Unsigned form from Hill Co.

I think that this is a subjective question based upon personal interest in historic preservation. I am a trained archeologist and relative new comer to MT, as well as architectural history. However, I have little interest in prehistoric archeology, and new found passion for rural architecture. My interests do not necessarily reflect that of the state. However, I do see emphasis placed upon barn preservation, but not enough advertisement to that affect resulting in many historic barn owners unaware of the resources available. Again, I think a media campaign focused on educating the public as to the existence and purpose of the SHPO would be beneficial. With respect to barn preservation, I suggest further public education, statewide barn inventories (perhaps initiated by contacting barn owners and asking for their involvement), and some real-lie “here is how to preserve your barn without breaking the bank” workshops. – Sharon Loftus.

Bannack, Virginia City, University campuses, Capitol Complex, Courthouses, historic state owned properties / resources initiated by the Governor’s task force last year. Initially document those properties not yet documented, formulating a list of goals & objectives directed to the future of the resource and an action plan, essentially use the stake holders and State to master plan a direction for historic resource preservation, conservation, interpretation. – Paul Filicetti.

Rural farm and ranch buildings. Coordinate with tourism bureau and heritage corridors and 4H programs. We need to survey and document these buildings. Consider multiple property National Register listings to help document, bring attention to, and open up for tax incentive and grant opportunities. – Lesley Gilmore.

Outside of downtown areas I would say historic ranch properties. old mining sites. maybe smelting areas. Areas that forged economic success for Montana through hard labor. I think there is too much focus on mansions and government buildings. It would be nice if the historic preservation society focused more on the vernacular. Sod houses, hand built log cabins, mine shafts. These area outside of downtowns I think are very important. Tourism is a great way to assist these properties. Signing agreements with private businesses to conduct business in them is a great way too. – Ty Greff.

In addition to various rural homesteads, the Gilbert Brewery complex in Virginia City represents one of a few surviving intact 19th century rural breweries in America, with nearly limitless potential and though possessing numerous preservation issues. Corporate sponsorship from a major domestic brewery, with assistance from SHPO would greatly assist in meeting preservation/conservation goals and lead toward further development of the historic site and resources. – Jeff MacDonald.

Not sure. Many of the sites I've visited (Big Hole Battlefield, Grant-Kohrs Ranch, Old Montana State Prison, Bannock, Charley Russell Home & Studio, as examples) seem well looked after. I think the state's towns and cities should be constantly encouraged to update their inventories of historic sites and structures, so that

nothing goes overlooked. That should be a high priority, as well as identifying more recent structures that will become historic in time. – Robert W Chambers Jr.

Again, I am concerned about the viewsheds... (see #1) (I am worried that the influx of franchise businesses and "big box" stores along with sprawl are changing how our towns and cities look. I guess it can work to have historic preservation in the middle of changed viewscape (think of the historic sites in the big cities in the east surrounded by sky scrapers). Viewscape is important in telling the story but I think it is going to a hard task to stop the commercial and private growth that is occurring in our state. How to address this? By: Working with land use planners.) -- Gretchen Olheiser.

I believe that in part there should be some focus on placing some of Montana's unique one of a kind properties such as portions of Indian War Battles, the first T. rex locality, some bison kills, the Milwaukee RR grade in eastern Montana, and sites of the first Montanans into public ownership so that all can enjoy and learn from these properties. – Doug Melton.

Buildings, elevators, bridges and the like are passing. We must save our rivers and mountains. – Unsigned online survey response.

I'm biased for archeological properties over buildings, but I know most people prefer to preserve EuroAmerican buildings. I propose to assist the archeological properties by finding out more about them, adding public information about them where it's appropriate. – Ruthann Knutson.

Working from the oldest forward, i.e, a restorable building from 1865 should be of higher priority in general than a building from 1910. What they all need, lots of money, and of course enough will never be available and hard decisions must be made as to which properties to spend funds on. Sadly also priority also must probably lie in the visibility/accessibility of the property in question. If the general public cannot readily access then funds will probably not be spent on it either. – Daniel S. Comer.

I am prejudiced, but I see Butte as Montana's greatest historic treasure, and also the location that is most threatened. Local orgs are trying but can use any and all additional support - both financial and moral. – Richard Gibson.

The highest preservation priorities is our county buildings which generally serve all the people in the county, such as jails and courthouses. New ones do not carry the history of the county. We need our young people to be proud of their community courthouses and the great architects who have designed them in the past. – Marlene Carbis.

If you could create a new program, publication, or strategy to really galvanize Montanans into better preservation of our cultural past, what would it be? How would you implement it?

We need to have a historical trail of old historic buildings, museums, etc. across Montana. People all over the U.S. are in love with Montana and the wild west. We need to appeal to them for funds through Wall Street Journal, national magazines, and historical societies. There is a lot of big money people in the U.S. and big money companies that might help out. – Mike Tyler.

I'd start with education in our schools . . . somewhat similar to the way these students, starting in the lower grades, have been (and are) being taught about Lewis & Clark. Making adults aware of what's going on is tougher. A publication like FWP's "Montana Outdoors" is something I'd subscribe to in a flash if it were available. . . not to mention MHS's "Montana . . . The Magazine of Western History!" How about your office meeting with County planning boards and county commissioners . . . the people who have the final say on subdivisions . . . to enlighten them on historical preservation? – John L. Stoner.

New programs require additional funding. I see SHPO as a governmental office in Helena where I never see or hear of – except in cultural resources. SHPO is not part of every community in Montana. If SHPO wants to be a household word then they need to promote themselves. It is my impression that SHPO wants to remain obscure dealing only with agencies and Indians? Who is SHPO? What do they do? – Robert John Bump.

More public education programs / public awareness campaigns – such as your annual poster advertising – "Archeology Week." ? – Jenny Younger.

You already have all the programs, publications & strategy you need. Use it all. – Sandra Cahill?

Big advertising like the Meth Not Even Once campaign. – Sally Schumacher.

1 – The tax idea mentioned in previous question and mandatory school volunteer work. 2 – Video showing before and after footage of restored buildings as well as discussing the history of Montana emphasizing the tremendous hard work and hardship the forefathers endured to even establish a community. Discussion of the hand hewing of logs and skilled cabinet makers and brick layers as well as who were the architects and who influenced them. Hopefully, knowledge of the past will ignite a fire in Montana residents to preserve, not remodel or demolish, Montana. (Begin such education in pre-school and upward.) – N Maruca.

Preservation degrees, training in restoration techniques. – Robert Valach.

It would be a "Preserve Our Montana Heritage" or "Save Montana's Past" program aimed at systematic presentations to 8th and 9th grade school children; coupled with effective use of radio public service time to reach adults with a variety of preservation messages. I would do this through active partnerships with agencies, professional organizations, and individuals. I would seek financial support from outdoor oriented businesses. I would envision this as a long term effort with a minimum 5 year planning horizon. – Mike Beckes.

Whoa, big question! I guess that the new program that I would implement would be the curriculum that carries from elementary grade to the higher education level and be able to provide the constant, thought-provoking, importance of preservation. It would have to be based on possible private funding or grants, and most of the sources could be provided through the Montana Historical Society and the connections that we have. – Deb Mitchell.

I think the power of a well-done public service announcement on TV and radio would work wonders, particularly if you could get celebrity types to do the spots. Sort of like a mini history lesson and why historic preservations make Montana unique, how historic preservation contributes to the aesthetics and quality of life as well as the economy. Try to use some native Montanans who have done well, made big elsewhere, who might contribute to a spot and talk about something that was their favorite historic thing in Montana or was special to them. – Lois Steinbeck.

As I've mentioned above, I feel that outreach is key – and efforts need to extend beyond the bounds of the existing historic preservation community and CLG's. As one example, I think some sort of traveling preservation event would be extremely helpful – say, choose a different city each month and have a day-long "preservation fair" there, with exhibits, programs, walking tours, and so on. I also believe that returning some of the SHPO's financial emphasis to community survey programs would be a help. Finally, a way needs to be found to reinvigorate the Montana Preservation Alliance – outside of the current historic preservation community, hardly anyone even knows that that organization has ever existed. – Mark Hufstetler.

I would suggest working with the Montana Archeological Society to develop a strategic educational program would be very helpful and then looking for grants to fund this program. – Rebecca Timmons.

Preservation is already central to so many "buzzwords" right now. Energy efficiency: why spend the energy to tear down a structure when it could be adaptively re-used? Walkability: Most historic areas are within a walkable core of existing communities. "A Sense of Place": It is impossible to argue that Butte, Hamilton, Glendive and Havre do not have a strong sense of place. Economic Development and Sustainability also apply to an already existing field, Preservation. I think education and outreach, starting with elementary schools and extending through other media outlets would be a good start. Outreach to architects in the region and communities about what is possible and why it is important would also be good starting points. – Courtney Kramer.

Showcase successful preservation projects – defeats reactionists. More public relations & exposure for programs such as Montana Backroads. Partnerships, local writers to highlight specifics, especially in small rural communities. – Patty Boyle and Sharon McGowan.

A statewide media campaign to influence the public to appreciate our historic heritage. – Arlyne Reichert.

Programs on local TV, newspapers and Montana Magazines. – Georges De Giorgio.

Young college grads – what is history for them? Enlist them. The "Yes" Trail – highways linking heritage. – Calanthe Wilson-Pant.

Metis Nation – website, Montana study and book on folk dance. – John R. Coleman.

Bring a Metis Center similar to the two in Canada. – Mary Jean Golden.

Create apprenticeships. Artists scholarships. Elder hostels. Scholars, elders could stay in historic buildings, i.e. Roy boarding school. Tourism focus on Metis history. Create a history center featuring genealogy, education, homesteads, Metis or French Canadian Indians, ranch work, Croatians, Red River jig, Kolo – Croatian dance. Montana study on folk dance. Bear Paw pictographs in sandstone in Denton area – display. Connect with Museum of the Rockies by bus tour – share artifacts, local staff, maintenance, curation, tourism, field trips originating in Lewistown with week-long dig. Offer lodging, hotels, vendors, reasons for renovation and investment. Old Elks Building, boys and girls club in a positive environment with games, reading rooms, after school programs, ballroom upstairs, and centrally located, but not handicapped accessible. Magazines, internet offering paleo digs or similar to Passport in Time program. Need a benefactor like Winifred who returned to small town and was willing to help. Create a telescope viewing station at closed military installation in nearby mountains – re-use historic buildings for work and housing, darker and clearer night skies will sell telescope viewing time to world experts. – Lewistown Preservation Advisory Board meeting.

I feel that the grant process in general is heavily encumbered with red tape. Any new programs that are created need to be given qualified personnel with the latitude to move projects forward. My perfect new program would marry funding resources (government and private; monetary and tax incentives) with private sector professionals who are given incentive to foster a client base of preservation property owners, and finally a media component that would promote the program and its imminent success stories. If given adequate funding and flexibility, I am convinced that a program such as this would implement itself. – Wade Bitz.

I don't think there is a need for a new program . . . as we have Mainstreet and the state preservation office. Maybe a publication and/or media blitz on the work being done and why it is a great thing to preserve history.
– Unsigned form from Hill Co.

Enhance current heritage tourism programs, legislative funding for targeted areas as Ft Assiniboine, more coverage with media in areas not just related to history/preservation. – Unsigned form from Hill Co.

I would host community events over the course of several years. I would spend time in each community in a public forum setting introducing the SHPO, their purpose, the purpose of preservation, what types of resources are of interest, and get some input from the community as to what they value. I would assist communities with getting historic preservation commissions, or interested clubs and groups with organizational structure off the ground. I would then assign them community tasks (research and documentation, oral histories) in order to make them feel part of something larger; an important state history project. This process would be positive, recognize the efforts of groups and individuals, yet incremental and gradual. I think that this is a subjective question based upon personal interest in historic preservation. I am a trained archeologist and relative new comer to MT, as well as architectural history. However, I have little interest in prehistoric archeology, and new found passion for rural architecture. My interests do not necessarily reflect that of the state. However, I do see emphasis placed upon barn preservation, but not enough advertisement to that affect resulting in many historic barn owners unaware of the resources available. Again, I think a media campaign focused on educating the public as to the existence and purpose of the SHPO would be beneficial. With respect to barn preservation, I suggest further public education, statewide barn inventories (perhaps initiated by contacting barn owners and asking for their involvement), and some real-ize "here is how to preserve your barn without breaking the bank" workshops. – Sharon Loftus.

A stake holder /State master planning program that conducts statewide master planning regarding historic resource preservation, conservation, interpretation. That program would initiate and eventually develop a means of resource preservation.... – Paul Filicetti.

Combine with other related efforts/organizations to show how it's interrelated with other basic societal and environmental beliefs and tenets. Show the relationship to smart development, use of embodied energy. Have newspaper bits to pull people in: recognize this building? building part? Have surveys. – Lesley Gilmore.

I would propose that all school children learn of the importance of their own states history. This could be done over a few years. Perhaps Money needs to be put into a fund for a montana history text book. This could be loaded with historical preservation propaganda to help them realize how important saving these structures are as they get older. – Ty Greff.

Since 2002, the Virginia City Institute for Preservation Research & Technology has offered dynamic and comprehensive preservation training seminars, which explore actual conditions of the historic built environment and methods for stabilization. It shall remain a goal and focus of the VCI to continue to provide opportunity for individuals from a variety of backgrounds to obtain proper guidance and hands-on experience in meeting their respective project or educational goals. – Jeff MacDonald.

Make people feel and believe that they are part of Montana's heritage, regardless of how long they have been here. In other words, give them a sense of ownership of this state's wonderful history and traditions. Make them feel proud to show it off to visitors, in such a way that they're not just driving them through Glacier National Park, but talking about structures, Native American cultures, etc. Implement all this by identifying "ambassadors of Montana culture" in each community, then giving them the responsibility to recruit others to their cause. – Robert W Chambers Jr.

"Galvanizing Montanans" -- a bit like herding cats.... It seems to me it usually takes some major loss for people to realize just what they are missing. I don't suggest burning down historic structures just to get folks' attention.... I wish I knew how to do this... – Gretchen Olheiser.

While I do not think new programs would galvanize Montanans into better preserving their cultural past, I do think it needs to begin with education and more hands on emphasis with the past in a non-classroom setting. Implementation would need to be through things such as the equivalent to environmental education or conservation days. – Doug Melton.

First, adequate funding is vital. Next, film the most beautiful spots in the state, then have someone to lecture and tour with the visuals. Much like Al Gore is doing with global warming. – Unsigned online survey response.

I think there is a real absence of a MHS/SHPO publication with information about Montana's cultural past, whether archeological sites, historical building and landscapes, heritage arts cultural patterns (including language). Montana The Magazine of Western History doesn't cut it as a Montana cultural resource publication--there is a need for something else focused on the array of Montana cultural heritage resources and issues -- Ruthann Knutson.

Education not eradication of collectors, including casual collectors who just pick artifacts up when they see them, but were not specifically looking for them. Open houses, advertisement of local historical societies, advertising in state newspapers for help from collectors when conducting surveys and/or excavations. This is touchy I know but the overall idea works well with the Forest Service such as the PIT program. – Daniel S. Comer.

Education about the financial value of historic preservation. Aggressive education - it needs to be taken to the cynics and nay-sayers; preaching to the choir does not get very far. Implement by adding some minimal \$\$ to the CLG program earmarked for public education -- Richard Gibson.

I think a quarterly publication just about preservation would help people know about the people and efforts to preserve our past. SHPO needs a positive approach, tooting their own accomplishments in preservation. – Marlene Carbis.

Please share your past and current efforts in preservation. How can you help us in the future of Montana preservation?

I was the driving force that got two items on the National Register (The Crow Creek Water Ditch, and the hand painted advertizing signs on the limestone walls of Indian Creek between Hassel and Townsend), and helped with getting the Eagle Guard Station in the Elkhorn Mountains on the Nat. Register. I have about 15 published studies on various historical aspects in Broadwater County . . . all of which can be found in the reference library at MHS. Through the Old Baldy Community Education program (Townsend) I have given numerous talks on Broadwater County's history. I'm called upon from time to time to give historical talks to various organizations in the Townsend area. I'm the vice president of the Broadwater County Museum . . . a museum totally dedicated to the history of Broadwater County. As an example of local preservation . . . just this winter we were able to salvage and professionally restore, within our museum, a major part of the First State Bank of Townsend's 100 plus year old marble counters, a tellers cage, oak woodwork, office doors, oak cabinets, etc. This historical exhibit, including the original "cannon-ball" 4000 lb. safe, will be our feature attraction this summer. When Broadwater County 1935 jail was torn down and replaced two years ago, I personally salvaged (with the commissioner's blessings) part of the 1897 jail cells, the 3" thick wooden "sally-port" doors, and control box with manual levers (probably 1935 vintage) for remote cell door locking . . . unlocking. All this, with vintage photographs, and assorted items like original leg irons, was made into a brand new exhibit by myself. – John L. Stoner.

Retired soil scientist, 25 years para archaeologist with USFS and BLM. Participated in three excavations for USFS, Passport in Time. 30 year member of MAS – submitted 4 articles Arch in Montana. Archeological expeditions to Yucatan, Mexico (Maya), 1998, and Oslo, Norway, 1997. Various excavations with U of M, MSU, UC Berkley, and U of Utah. Paleontology inventories of Missouri Breaks (Jordan MT) Dr. Clements. – Robert John Bump.

Ran the field lab for MSU / MOR Archeology projects for many years for Dr. Les Davis. Not sure who I can help you. Thank you for the handsome posters celebrating "Archeology Week." I will share them. – Jenny Younger.

We are continuing to preserve the 63 Ranch & that is a full time job. – Sandra Cahill?

Survey of statues about 12 years ago. Helped an archeological project North of Browning a few decades ago. Belong to MT Arch Soc & local Hist Soc. I could speak to the value of preservation with my friends and family. Actually I do. I am not a public speaker. I support the local museum & its programs. I took archeology posters. Thank you. – Sally Schumacher.

Hopefully, someday I will be able to buy an historic structure and do a restoration. – N Maruca.

Local efforts, local CLG, local owner of registered properties, state board, actual restoration work. – Robert Valach.

My primary efforts in preservation have been in getting a "natural resource" agency to care about and pay attention to cultural or humanistic resources and values. I've won some and lost some, but when I look at neighboring FS Regions, I think the ledger comes out on the positive side. I can best help your efforts to ensure a future for Montana preservation, by continuing my work within the Forest Service system with programs like Passport In Time and the R1 Heritage Stewardship Enhancement program. – Mike Beckes.

Since I work at MHS in the education division, I am constantly involved in the education aspect of preservation. I feel that this is an important issue, and would be willing to help out in ant way that I can. – Deb Mitchell.

Well, I bought an old house and brought it up to code using one of those low interest loans from Helena. I have contributed to certain efforts – like the Myrna Loy. I collect vintage clothes. I support the museum in the Historical Society by purchasing gifts there.....I might contribute to a foundation (maybe there is one and I don't know about it). – Lois Steinbeck.

I've been a professional in the historic preservation field for nearly 20 years, now, and I'm going to keep doing that! -- Mark Hufstetler.

Assistant Planner for Historic Preservation, City of Bozeman, Master of Historic Preservation, University of Kentucky, Bachelor of Arts – History, Montana State University, Intern – City of Bozeman Dept of Planning and Community Development, Intern – Montana Heritage Commission at Virginia City, and Intern – Center for Historic Architecture and Preservation – University of Kentucky. – Courtney Kramer.

Former member of SHPO staff, Montana Preservation Alliance board, associated with CM Russell Museum. – Patty Boyle and Sharon McGowan.

Preservation Cascade, Inc. was founded in the effort to restore the historic Tenth Street Bridge and keep it from demolition. Encourage new preservation projects. Write letters-to-the-Editor in support of historic preservation. – Arlyne Reichert.

Worked 8 years for the Cascade County Historical Society, have been active member of Preservation Cascade for 10 years. Live and work at a historic building (Ursuline Centre, built 1912) now on National Register. – Georges De Giorgio.

Preservation Cascade Inc. secretary, Bridge and Big Fork. Spoke with librarian @ NIH about Boulder School. Bugging Warren about barn. Speaker for CCCC Historical Preservation month. – Calanthe Wilson-Pant.

Go to my internet site called – we are Montana Metis. Put Montana and Metis into Google to find it. – Mary Jean Golden.

Historic preservation advisory board, rehabbing 2 historic buildings for low-income housing. – Lewistown Preservation Advisory Board meeting.

My personal preservation efforts include a position on the Havre-Hill County Historic Preservation Commission as well as training as an Architectural Engineer. My contribution to the future of Montana preservation will focus on the mission of the Commission as well as a personal endeavor to help my clients make appropriate decisions when dealing with existing structures and historic properties. – Wade Bitz.

My past efforts were focus with the development of Havre Beneath the Streets. I developed a love for preserving our local history even more, by being a part of that project. My hope for now and into the future is to get the Havre Business district at least as a noted historical area. Also to help business owners interested in preserving their buildings. – Unsigned form from Hill Co.

We're just now getting to our feet! – Unsigned form from Hill Co.

My past experience in preservation has been as a CRM based archeologist, from the field to behind the desk managing projects. My interests now are research and education based. I am interested in education of youth, encouragement of preservation activities by youth and adults alike. Occasionally, I undertake personal research and am willing to share my findings or items of interest with the SHPO. I would be willing to help the SHPO with research or documentation in my region. – Sharon Loftus.

Preservation related construction field, participation on state board regarding preservation, volunteer for local preservation related issues, financial contributions to private, state, and county preservation efforts across the state; I can help by participating in resource preservation wherever / whenever possible -- Paul Filicetti.

Reflecting professional and personal interest: 1. Volunteer surveys - either help organize or perform surveys. 2. Assess buildings for needs (prioritize them and make recommendations) In the past I have organized volunteer efforts to survey historic neighborhoods (residential and commercial), have been an active member in local

historic preservation commission, have served on the state's (IL's) historic preservation advisory council reviewing proposed NR nominations, etc. – Lesley Gilmore.

I work for an architecture firm that specialized in historic preservation. – Ty Greff.

I have performed as the Lead Preservation Specialist for the Montana Heritage Commission -State of Montana for three years, and had previously been involved in various facets of preserving the historic built environment and the decorative arts for over a decade. I look forward to remaining instrumental in shaping the future of preservation activity within Montana, and continuing to raise the bar of preservation awareness and education in demonstrating the uncommon quality of the state's wealth of historic resources. – Jeff MacDonald.

I worked for the National Trust for Historic Preservation from 1993 to 1997 in the Washington DC headquarters. I directed the Study Tour Program, which offered over 80 tours a year internationally and throughout the United States. Although my previous background had been strictly in travel, I quickly gained a keen appreciation for the work of the Trust, and to this day I talk it up whenever I have an opportunity. I would like the Mountain/Plains regional office of the Trust to have more of a presence here in the Flathead Valley, where rampant development threatens the very charms that brought most of us here. I'm not quite sure how I can help specifically in the future of Montana preservation, but I'm willing to be helpful in promotional and educational efforts. – Robert W Chambers Jr.

Operations Bureau Chief, Parks Division, MDFWP, 1982-1993. Oversight of historic and cultural sites...member of the Board of MPA somewhere along there in time.... – Gretchen Olheiser.

We continue to document new sites and make evaluations. Preservation efforts in the Miles City Field Office include nomination of new ACEC's in the our resource management plan revisions, acquisition of a right-of-way easement to the possible location of a Lewis and Clark Campsite along the Missouri River that would also open up several sections of public lands along the Missouri River. We are also looking at nominations of the Yonkee Site in Powder River County and the Sheep Mountain Recreation Center in Prairie County. This will also be the focus of the 2008 National Public Land Days project. – Doug Melton.

I attempt to practice preservation every day, that is one of my duties. You have to find yours. – Unsigned online survey response.

I have been involved with cultural preservation for >40 years, having managed cultural resource management practice and curatorial facilities and been a federal and state lobbyist. I now am involved in preservation of the Museum of the Plains Indian, in Montana Archaeological Society activities, in local Great Falls preservation activities, in goading the BLM to manage its cultural resources in the Missouri Breaks area, etc. etc. – Ruthann Knutson.

Board of Directors, Upper Blackfoot Valley Historical Society, Member Sun River Historical Society, Arizona Archaeological Society, New Mexico Archaeological Council, Montana Anthropoloical Student Association, Montana Archaeological Society, conducting surveys for SHPO at no cost to state or landowners, 6 professional excavations including 2 PIT projects, etc. – Daniel S. Comer.

Actively involved with Butte CPR and national Vernacular Architecture Forum, and a grant (applied for) to create Virtual Historic Butte and Beyond. I can personally do a lot, though not unlimited; I do have to eat. – Richard Gibson.

I support the efforts in preservation and the reasons behind these efforts, to make everyone proud of who they are, where they came from, where their ancestors came from and give this to the future generation. – Marlene Carbis.

Other comments?

Side note: It is most unfortunate that a renovated bathroom and/or renovated kitchen is allowed in any structure pre 1930. Although one cannot possibly prevent renovations, it would be hugely helpful to not allow an historic landmark to be renovated. The reason being is a new owner who wants to be around history or who simply "likes the old" must now go in and gut the renovated kitchen and/or gut the renovated bathroom (that in itself is expensive – plastering and wood replacement be it beaded board or flooring). Then go and buy antique bathtub, antique sink, the antique cabinets or buy antique furniture, such as a pie safe or hutch. Not only does this cost a small fortune but the new owner had to pay for the very renovations that were gutted. People who like the old, like the old. An historic house is not an historic house, let alone an old house, with renovations. A restoration or leaving the antique would be far more appreciated. Thank you for your time and consideration into this matter. – N Maruca.

SHPO – HPAC Planning meeting - August 8, 2007

Why is Historic Preservation important in the state? Locally?

- Young people look for home – want to go places they care about
- Connection to the past helps us envision the future
- Builds pride in community & America
- Reminds us of who we are
- Conservation of resources
- Character – visual identity
- Appreciation of early architecture & craftsmanship
- Tourism is the #1 industry in the world
- Builds the economy
- Material conservative, labor intensive – brings more jobs
- Open space allows us to experience history
- Community identity – symbols
- It's what makes us the "Last Best Place"

Why do some believe Historic Preservation is not important?

- Don't think it is progressive
- Economics, taxes, jobs
- Labor thinks about jobs now
- Perception that we're stuck in the past
- Preservation is part of staying stuck – burdensome
- Emotional cause – not practical
- Money right now
- Preservation can be a selective thing
- Time – short term gains vs long term
- Don't understand history
- History not old enough
- Some see only the present
- "We" live too much in the past – not interested in modernization
- Elitist thing
- Destroy environment for \$
- Unpleasant memories of the past

Survey Participants

Mike Tyler, 406-374-2458.

Iva Kolstad, 406-627-2211.

John L. Stoner, 63 River Road, Townsend, MT 59644, 406-266-4296.

Robert John Bump, self-employed farmer, bump@bmt.net, 406-683-6735.

Jenny Younger, MT Energy Education Council, 406-587-1145.

Sandra Cahill?, 63 Ranch, 406-222-0570.

Sally Schumacher, Box 57, Malta.

N. Maruca, PO Box 3926, Missoula, MT 59801-3926.

Robert Valach, 406-538-3773.

Rebecca R. Hanna, Paleontologist, Terra Paleo Research, PO Box 842, 455 4th Avenue NE, Choteau, MT 59422, rhanna@terrapaleo.com, 406-466-3661, www.terrapaleo.com, paper and online survey responses.

Dr. Michael R. Beckes, Forest Service Northern Region, 200 E Broadway, Missoula, 59807.

Debra Mitchell, Outreach & Education, Montana Historical Society, Helena.

Lois Steinbeck, Legislative Fiscal Division.

Mark Hufstetler, Renewable Technologies Inc., Butte.

Rebecca S. Timmons, USFS Kootenai National Forest, btimmons@fs.fed.us, 406-283-7666.

Courtney Dramer, Assistant Planner for Historic Preservation, City of Bozeman, ckramer@bozeman.net, 406-582-2260.

Montana Preservation Alliance meeting, 19 May 2007.

Patty Boyle and Sharon McGowan, CM Russell Museum, pboyle@cmrussell.org, smcgowan@mcrussell.org, 406-727-8787.

Arlyne Reichert, Preservation Cascade, Inc., 406-452-5492.

Georges De Giorgio, Preservation Cascade, Inc. gdegiorgio@mac.com, 406-788-6130.

Calanthe Wilson-Pant, Preservation Cascade, Inc. calanthewilson@alumni.bowdoin.com, 406-468-4067.

Great Falls-Cascade Co Historic Preservation Advisory Committee (HPAC) planning meeting, 8 August 2007.

1. Rolene Schliesman – SHPO.
2. Ellen Sievert – GF-CC Historic Preservation Officer.
3. Mark Willmarth – City Development Director.
4. Ben Rangel – Great Falls City Planning Director.
5. Chris Imhoff – CDBG.
6. Carol Bradley – HPAC.
7. Jerry McKinney – HPAC.
8. Ken Robison- HPAC Chair.
9. Jerry Clark – HPAC.
10. Ken Sievert – HPAC.
11. Patty Boyle – CM Russell Museum – Also answered individually.
12. Sharon McGowan – CM Russell Museum – Also answered individually.
13. Suzanne Waring – Brother Van Home.
14. Gayle Fisher – Russell Country Tourism Region.
15. Chris Dantic – FW&P.
16. Roger Semler – FW&P.
17. Aart Dolman – Community activist.
18. Ruth Merja – Sun River Valley Historical Society (SRVHS).
19. Burnette Batista - SRVHS.
20. Emma Toman – SRVHS.
21. Stuart Lewin – City Commission candidate.
22. Michael Witsoe – Citizens for Clean Energy.
23. Dixie Boland – Preservation Cascade, Inc. (PCI).
24. Calanthe Wilson-Pant – PCI – Also answered individually.
25. Georges De Giorgio – PCI – Also answered individually.
26. Arlyne Reichert – PCI – Also answered individually.
27. Loretta Day – PCI Pres.
28. Judy Ellinghausen – Cascade Co Historical Society.

John R. Coleman, former state archivist, various memberships, 406-535-4261.
Mary Jean Golden, Lewistown.
James Dullenty, News Argus reporter, reporter@lewistownnews.com, 406-535-3401.
Lewistown Historic Preservation Advisory Board public input meeting, 2 August 2007.
Terry Huff, 406-538-3143.
Dean Neprud.
George Simonson.
John R Coleman, 406-535-4361 – Also answered individually.
Mike Tyler, 406-374-2458.
Mary Jean Golden – Also answered individually.
Jim Dullenty, 406-535-3401 – Also answered individually.
Duane Ferdinand.
Wade Bitz, Havre-Hill County Historic Preservation Commission, wadeb@ctagroup.com, 406-352-4785.
Unsigned form from Hill County.
Sharon Loftus, Havre-Hill County Historic Preservation Commission, thebonelady@mtintouch.net, 406-357-3171.
Paul Filicetti, pfilicetti@gmail.com, online survey response.
Lesley M. Gilmore, CTA Architects Engineers, lesleyg@ctagroup.com, 406-922-7114, online survey response.
Ty Greff, online survey response.
Jeff MacDonald, Montana Heritage Commission, jmacdonald@mt.gov, 406-843-5247 x203, online survey response.
Robert W. Chambers Jr., National Trust member, rwchambers@centurytel.net, 406-863-9690, online survey response.
Gretchen Olheiser, golheiser@in-tch.com, 406- 442-0376. online survey response.
Doug Melton, BLM – Miles City, doug_melton@blm.gov, 406-233-2847, online survey response.
Unsigned online survey response.
Ruthann Knudson, MAS, FMPI, PAS,. paleoknute@3rivers.net, 406-216-2676, online survey response.
Daniel S. Comer, Upper Blackfoot Valley Historical Society, anasazi1975@centric.net, 406- 362-4637, online survey response.
Richard Gibson, Butte Citizens for Preservation and Revitalization, rigibson@earthlink.net, 406-723-9639
Marlene Carbis, SHPO, mcarbis@mt.gov, 406-444-7715.